

## HOW THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS WORKS IN ENGLAND—WEALTH AND STARVATION.

The following items show the degradation and misery existing in England where the system of a tariff for protection has been fairly tried. Who, in this Union, wishes to see such immense wealth as that possessed by the Duke of Cleveland, in the hands of one individual, while thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow men, perhaps more virtuous than himself, are starving for want of bread. The wrongs of the oppressed have at length reached the ears of their rulers, and trembling for fear of an outburst from the half-furnished operatives, the Ministers have brought forward a motion which may be regarded as the entering wedge towards breaking down the system of misallied protection. They do this, not because the poor are suffering, but because they dare not any longer disregard their cries for bread.

### A RICH NOBLEMAN.

The enormous wealth of some of the English aristocracy, is almost incredible to us poor republicans. Some idea of an English Duke's fortune may be gathered from the following: "In consequence of the late Duke of Cleveland's death his eldest son, the present Duke, succeeds to £30,000 a year. Lord William Poulett has a legacy of £560,000, and Harry another of £44,000. There is a legacy of £200,000 to a grandson; the dowager duchess has the Yorkshire estates, the house to St. James Square, and an immense amount of plate, jewelry and furniture." A large portion of the unentailed estates in Durham, goes to one of his daughters. His Grace had £1,250,000 in the 3-1-2 per cent. consols besides plate and jewelry to the value of a million sterling. Only think of an income of 400,000 dollars, or upwards of a thousand dollars a day! Think also of the immense number of poor famished families in England.

### AN ENGLISH POOR HOUSE.

In one of the richest and most flourishing agricultural counties of England, there is a union formed under the poor law, which is called the "Sevenoaks Union." At this time a public investigation of the condition of their poor houses is taking place, which has already revealed some most revolting scenes of misery.

This house was calculated to hold 300 persons.—In 1839 there were at one time 326 inmates; in 1840, 298 inmates at one time; in February last 317, and in the last week of November, 315.

For the lodgings of the children, there are two boys' rooms, attics,—one fifteen feet by twenty-seven, the other fifteen by twenty-nine, and two girls' rooms fifteen by twenty-nine each.—In March last there were 91 inmates in the boys' room; and in the girls' room there were 80 odd. There were 16 beds and a half in the boys' two rooms, and 18 beds and a half in the girls' two rooms. There were 15 children in two beds, feet to feet, and 18 children in three beds; the remainder of the beds had four each. The ages of the children varied from 6 to 12 years. The beds were four feet six inches wide, and the two in which so many children were placed, were tied together so as to form one bed.

In 31 beds there were 57 men, and, in 20 beds 40 women. When the house is crowded the paupers are put in a stable with some clean straw.

During a late visit the vestry clerk found in a loft thirteen feet by fourteen, twenty boys apparently diseased, huddled together in four beds,—and this was after he and others had been told that they had seen every apartment. The state of disease was as follows:—In February all the children in the house, of both sexes (except two or three infants,) had the itch; about a dozen had bad feet and chilblains, with the bones of their toes protruding, in consequence of neglect. On the 29th of April, there were in the house 78 boys and 94 girls and infant children; all of the 78 boys had enlargement of the neck, and 42 had likewise gonorrhea, (a kind of tumour,) of the girls and infants, 91 had enlarged glands at the back of the neck, and 63 also gonorrhea. The present medical officer states, that in June there were 26 boys and 52 girls ill with gonorrhea; and in July also at the same number, though there was then some improvement among the boys. In August (just when harvest time was coming on, and when the house being almost empty of able bodied men—additional temporary accommodations was afforded to the children) the disease had almost disappeared.

The condition of the other inmates, especially the lying-in females, too wretched to detail. In January last there were two lying in rooms only in the work house; one of them 7 feet long and 10 feet 9 inches wide, and 6 feet square. In each of these rooms were two beds each of them 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet long. In each bed there were at one time two women at least, either expecting labor or recently confined. On the 25th of December last, five women were confined in two beds in the same room, and three women were actually delivered in a single bed at the same time. Proper attention was not paid to them, and one woman having died in her accouchment, (we do not know whether upon the same occasion,) no inquest was held, and no notice taken of her death.

### STATISTICS OF DISTRESS.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society of London, held this week, Viscount Sandon, President, in the Chair, a paper by H. Ashworth, Esq., one of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was read, on the present depression of trade at Bolton showing the mode in which it affects the different classes of the manufacturing population from which we find that the loss to the town by the partial or entire closing of the mills amount to £201,000 per annum in the matter of wages alone; and, estimating the comparison of the comfort of the operatives by the year 1836, when they had full work and wheat was 38s. 4d. per quarter, the increased cost of food must be added, which amounts to £118,960, forming a total of £320,960, equal to £1,000 for every working day. The people dread pauperism, and make all sorts of effort to live, by pledging and selling their furniture and clothing. In December last an inquiry was instituted

by a committee of the inhabitants of the town, into the condition of 1,003 families consisting of 5,305 persons, and it was found that their net earnings per week amounted to £329 15s. 6d., which, with deductions for rent, left £310 for food, fire, clothing, etc., making an average of from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 1/2d. per head per week. The number of families out of 1,003 having beds were 950, and among all these were 1,553 rugs, and 466 blankets; 425 persons were sleeping on the floors, 609 families had no change of linen, and 511 families were accustomed to pawnings. Among the 5,305 persons visited, there were many whose earnings did not exceed 11d. per head weekly.—Examiner.

### NEW MODE OF FINANCIERING.

A merchant of Boston, according to the Democrat of that city, finding that he was in a failing condition hit upon the following expedient in order to save himself, and secure his creditors. He invited all his creditors to meet at his counting room on a certain day. They met at the appointed hour; and when they had all arrived he explained to them the situation of his affairs, and coolly informed them that he had a proposition to make, which was, that each of his creditors should advance him ten per cent. cash, on their respective demands and take his note for it, with what he already owed them, on one, two, three, four and five years time. This would enable him to go on and in the end meet all his engagements. The creditors looked at the bankrupt, then at each other, and then at the door, and one after another took leave, thinking that they stood a pretty small chance of getting even 10 per cent on their old demands to say nothing about new ones. This man comes up almost to "Nick Biddle," and he ought forthwith to be elected President of a Bank.

Republican & Argus.

It is amusing enough, says the New Orleans Courier, to listen to the Clay Whigs, when reproaching the Tyler party with being a corporal's guard, or few in number. How many of the States can those Clay Whig count upon with any degree of certainty? Let us see:

Among the Old Thirteen, we know not one, that is not decidedly Democratic, or doubtful, so far as the support of Mr. Clay is concerned. Among the New Thirteen, Kentucky is the only State decidedly Clayish.

But we will recapitulate:

Dem.	Webster-W.	Clay-W.
Maine,	1	
N. Hampshire	2	
Massachusetts,	0	1
Rhode Island,	0	0
Connecticut,	3	3
Vermont,	0	0
New York,	4	
New Jersey,	0	0
Pennsylvania,	5	
Delaware,	0	0
Maryland,	6	0
Virginia,	7	0
North Carolina,	0	0
South Carolina,	8	0
Georgia,	9	0
Kentucky,	0	1
Tennessee,	10	0
Ohio,	11	0
Indiana,	0	0
Illinois,	12	
Michigan,	13	
Missouri,	14	
Arkansas,	15	
Mississippi,	16	
Alabama,	17	
Louisiana,	0	0

Seventeen decidedly Democratic States—seven States in which the result is doubtful, but among which Clay, under no circumstances, may count upon more than three—one State for Webster—one for Clay.

With this prospect before them, it seems ridiculous enough in the Clay organs to sneer at Captain Tyler's corporal's guard.—Era.

DEFALCATION ON A LARGE SCALE.—Yesterday the President of the Ocean Insurance Company made known to the police authorities that the Secretary of that company, Mr. James S. Schermerhorn, was a defaulter to the amount of upwards of \$150,000, monies due that concern, and which he had obtained at various times, by false issues of stock, false entries in the Bank book, &c., and which amount he had appropriated to his own use. Officer McGrath at once arrested him, and he was fully committed. It appears, by confession, that that sink of iniquity and vile hole, Wall street, has led Mr. Schermerhorn into the gulph in which he is plunged. He mixed with the gamblers of the day that infest that resort for speculators, and all others of vile propensities, embarked in their trade, lost money, and, as a resort to keep himself above water, committed the forgeries, and made the false entries. So much for the Wall street system.

[New Era.

The Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald of Thursday makes the following statement of a deed which seems almost incredible:

"We have been informed that a man and his wife living in Chester township, in this county were last week accused of having thrown three of their children into the fire, and there let them remain till they were burnt to ashes. This was done directly after each child was born for the third successive year—and the third will 'pay for all,' according to the old proverb. They have since disappeared. Names not recollected by our informant."

CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!!—Within a week past, between SIX AND EIGHT HUNDRED MECHANICS have been discharged from the U. S. Navy Yards, and it is expected that more will yet have to go. Many of these mechanics have large families, and are thus suddenly thrown out of employment without the means of procuring bread. This is a legacy of modern whiggism, a legacy that comes from a party which, with sanctified visage, talks loud and long about 'protecting labor.' Workingmen, how do you like the protection of these wolves in sheep's clothing?

## IMPORTANT FROM RHODE ISLAND.—War and Rumor of War!—Reward offered for Mr. Dorr by the Chartist Governor King!

The Providence Evening Chronicle of Wednesday, says that much excitement prevailed in the community—that a movement out of Providence was contemplated—and that arms and ammunition had been collected in various parts of Rhode Island, and there was every indication of an outbreak very shortly.

It would seem the chartists are determined to barter the crisis of their political fate. Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad! The following proclamation was issued by Gov. King on Wednesday.

By his excellency, Samuel Ward King, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WHEREAS, Thomas W. Dorr, of Providence in the county of Providence, charged with treason against the said State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, is a fugitive from justice, and supposed to be within the limits of our sister State of Connecticut; and from credible information, is still pursuing his nefarious enterprises against the peace and dignity of said State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—and whereas, I made a requisition, on the 25th day of May last, addressed to his Excellency, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Governor of said State of Connecticut, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Thomas W. Dorr, according to the constitution and law of the United States in such case made and provided; which requisition his Excellency Chauncey F. Cleveland, Governor of said State, has hitherto declined to comply with.

I do, therefore, pursuant to authority in me vested, and by advice of the Council, hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the delivery of the said Thomas W. Dorr to the proper civil authority of this State, with in one year from the date hereof, that he may be dealt with as to law and justice shall appear.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State at the city of Providence, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one [—] thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

SAMUEL WARD KING.

By his Excellency's command:

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary of State.

THAT DUEL.—The Washington National Intelligencer contains all the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Stanley, Wise and their respective friends, relative to the recent personal difficulty. From it we learn that Mr. Wise was politely requested by a friend of Mr. Stanley to be in Baltimore on a certain day to hold a conversation, &c.—that Mr. Stanley challenged Mr. Wise—that an explanation took place, which was deemed satisfactory, and that all was amicably settled.

TAXATION.—It is said that "the tax on every person, men, women, and children, in France, is about \$12 a year—in Great Britain, \$36 a year—and in the U. States about 100 cents a year; this is the difference in taxes."

GREAT FLOOD.—A destructive freshet, embracing a region of about twenty-five miles square in the counties of Smith, Macon, and Jackson, in Tennessee, occurred on the 19th ult. Dwelling houses, out-houses, mills, fences, &c. were swept off, and four lives were lost.—Mr. Leitch, his wife, and two negroes. The crops were entirely destroyed, and great numbers of cattle and stock perished. The violence of the rain was such that the creeks raised a foot per minute.

RETURN OF A SANTA FE CAPTIVE.—Mr. Henry R. Buchanan, of Nashville, Tenn., one of the Santa Fe heroes, has returned to his home. He was released soon after the arrival of Gen. Thompson at the city of Mexico. Mr. Buchanan was despoiled of four or five thousand dollars worth of goods on which he intended trading at Santa Fe, and for the loss of which, he hopes our government will see him remunerated at an early day.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—Letch in his Travels in Ireland, says: "In my morning ramble a man sitting on the ground leaning with his back against the wall attracted my attention by a look of equal in his appearance which I rarely before observed in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency—a very common circumstance, however, with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, and I passed by; but having gone a few paces my heart smote me, and I turned back.

"If you are in want," said I with some degree of peevishness, "why do you not beg?"

"Sure it's begging I am," was the reply.

"You did not utter a word."

"Not its joking you are with me sir." Look there said he, holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat. do you see how the skin is speaking through my trousers, and the bones are crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks and the famine that staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging with a hundred tongues?"

Three Cheers and a Salute by one Man.—While the Ben Franklin was on her passage up from Louisville a voice from a skiff away ahead of the boat called out lustily for Martin Van Buren! The Ex President stepped out on the guard off with his hat and bowed; the man in the boat raised a flag by tying a handkerchief to his paddle, gave three cheers, and discharged his shot Gun which he took from the bottom of his craft by way of salute and the vessel passed on.—Cin. Mic.

Cooly Done.—On Sunday night last, some bold and impudent fellow entered the house of the keeper of the jail in New Bedford, and stole therefrom the keys of the prison, and released two of the prisoners without causing any alarm! We suspect the jailor knows more about the escape of the convicts, than he would have folks believe! What did he go to release them?

## IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES—HORRIBLE ASSASSINATIONS.—By the barque Mason Barney? Captain Scott, arrived at New York, Buenos Ayres papers to April 16th, and letters to the 20th, have been received.

They bring accounts of the success of the B Ayrean forces in the North, in consequence of which, a great number of assassinations, estimated at 200 or 300, had taken place in the city of Buenos Ayres. These assassinations are scarcely alluded to in the Buenos Ayres papers, for reasons which must be obvious to persons acquainted with the condition of the press there, and circumspection necessary to be exercised.

Some of our readers may need to be informed that the "Unitarians" are a political party, and might, with equal propriety, be called Centralists—being in favor of a Central instead of a Federal government.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1842.

The Federal forces having completely mastered and put down their opponents, the Unitarians, in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rio—those of their party designated by the others Masorcas, or, as they call themselves, Popular Society, proceeded to commit the most outrageous and barbarous atrocities upon the Unitarians, or those whom they chose to designate as such that were living in the city many of whom were unoffending citizens and had never taken any part in politics. The Masorcas themselves, together with some assassins, being of the lowest class of the Gauchos, and others employed by them began the work of butchery on the night of the 11th April, being the anniversary of Gen. Rosas, installation. They were at first prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from three to ten sometimes attended by a police cart and sometimes on horseback.

If they met any of those they were looking for in the streets, they put an end to them at once, by cutting their throats and throwing their bodies into the cart, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses. In two instances respectable persons were killed in presence of their families, while sitting in their entries. In other cases, when they had no cart they trailed the bodies on the ground with the Lasso, after their horses. In others, they placed their victims on their horses alive, and took them a mile out of the city and there dispatched them, and threw their bodies into ditches or pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the barracks, and there dispatched; but none, that I heard of, were taken to the police.

Neither the police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts; which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens from some of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

These proceedings so far, have been entirely among the natives themselves. The rights and property of foreigners have been respected so far as I have heard, except in one or two instances, when they had either secreted natives in their houses, or assisted them in escaping from the shore on board of vessels in the harbor. This had become very difficult, as there were so many of the Masorcas looking out for them about the Mole, and who took out boats last evening."

A Wonder—A City Without a Bank.—Buffalo, one of the most important cities in western New York—the emporium of the Lake trade—is a city without a bank.

All their banks have long since broke and gone to the devil. Yet we understand that the population of Buffalo is increasing—trade is good; marrying and giving in marriage takes place—the churches are flourishing—the sun still shines—the rains of heaven fall in the fields—the lake is navigable; Niagara still flows on; the steamboats still plow Erie's waves—and the whole machinery of society is still in a sound condition! Now that the Buffalo banks are banished or broke, no man has an opportunity of committing the forgeries that Robur did.

How is all this? Can it be believed?

STEAM STEAM!—The Cleveland Plain Dealer says a canal steamer is building in the vicinity of Pittsburgh which is to run from Beaver to Cleveland. In another column, we have mentioned the Vandalia, which arrived here from Oswego via the Welland Canal, bound to Chicago and propelled by Ericsson's steam propellers. Two Steam Schooners, are building at Kingston to ply between Port Stanley and the Great Gulf, which opens into the broad Atlantic—Thus we cannot only sail round the world in a Steamboat, but through it.—Cin. Post.

How dare you publish such a barefaced lie, without a particle of evidence to sustain it? said a man recently to an editor of a newspaper.

"Liel do you call it? Why my foreman gave me the proof of it!"

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.—The political Abolitionists of Trumbull County have nominated a full county ticket as follows: Senator, Ephraim Brown; Representatives, B. F. Hoffman and E. P. Tanner; Auditor, Abram Griswold; and Commissioner, John Shields.

By the way we notice that the resolutions to dissolve the Union introduced into the great Abolition Convention recently held in Boston, were warmly discussed and in the end laid on the table. So the Union is probably safe for another year at least!—Cleve. Herald.

The Devil will Roast Him.—The Canada Times, of the 3d inst., mentions that Eben Welsh aged ninety years, is now confined in Wicklow jail, at the suit of arch deacon Stopford for lites. Where does the Deacon expect to go when he dies? We hope it will be where there is no ice-water.

New Flour.—The first new flour manufactured this season was in Monroe County, N. C. The wheat was cut on the 19th May, threshed on the 21st, and ground on the 22d.

## WHAT ARE WE TO HAVE NEXT?—The following, from the Madisonian of the 8th inst., shows the expectation of some further exposure of the late Cabinet. Who will fare the worst, we cannot guess; but let the hardest fend off!

"Mr. Landscript Ewing.—This 'retired' gentleman occupies several columns of Tuesday's Intelligencer in an attack on the President and promises to do others full justice. The public may expect a candid and elaborate exposition of the history of the veto, and of the conduct of all concerned, in a few days. We shall endeavor to set this matter at rest forever. At least, we doubt very much whether any of the 'retired Cabinet' will ever rake it up again, when we are done with it."

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.—The Bay State Democrat says that "the time must come when a man shall have weight in community in proportion to the size of his soul, and not to the weight and size of his money bags or the extent of his merchandise."

WESTERN FLOUR.—The Buffalo Commercial of the 4th says:—"There has been a perfect avalanche of vessels in from the West within the past two days, with such vast quantities of wheat and flour on board, as to astonish the dealers. Forty sail in, three fourths of them are from Cleveland and other Ohio ports. Some 40,000 bushels of wheat most have been received, and still the market remains within a few cents of what it was last week. Sales were made yesterday for best samples at \$1.12. Some inferior ten cents less. Flour ranges from \$5.25 to \$5.50, according to condition. A small lot, Monroe mills, brought the latter quotation."

EARLY VEGETATION.—The growth of vegetation this year has been very luxuriant. A few stalks of Rye measuring seven feet ten inches, have been seen in Baltimore, and a bunch supposed to be the product of one grain, containing twenty-five stalks, averaging six feet in length.

From Mexico.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th have been received.

Permission has been given to the celebrated Gutierrez Estrada to return to the Republic. It may be recollected that he wrote the letter to the President Bustamante, recommending the establishment of a monarchical form of government in Mexico, and the call of a foreign prince to the throne.

Santa Anna has issued a decree prohibiting the deputies from Campeachy from taking their seats in the Constituent Congress, shortly to meet at the city of Mexico.

There was a rumor in Mexico of a revolutionary movement in the South, headed by Gen. Alvarez, who is said to have declared for Federation.

Won't Go the 'bits'.—The people of most of the towns from New Orleans up the river to Louisville, have for a long time suffered an imposition, originating among the brokers; in the way of small change which has been a source of constant dispute and vexation. The practice has been to make a dime pass for twelve and a half cents, and when a dollar was charged to give at the rate of eight ten cent pieces for the same. In this way 20 per cent. was gained by the money changers! The people of Louisville have at length come to a stand in the matter and now insist upon having the full one hundred cents to the dollar agreeably to law and fair business dealing.

National Salutes.—The British frigate Warspite and the American man of war North Carolina saluted each other with cannon in the Bay of New York on Tuesday. Lord John Hay commander of the Warspite, paid a visit to the ship North Carolina. Bennett's Herald remarks that Capt. Hay was a midshipman on board the Shannon, when she captured the Chesapeake, commanded by Capt. Lawrence, who with the 'brave Ludlow died fighting on the deck. This same officer now returns, after a lapse of nearly thirty years himself a Post Captain, and anchors his battle ship in our merry waters, in friendship and in peace.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

At the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County, March term 1842, I was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Sutton, late of said County, deceased. All persons interested will please take notice.

BLAIR MCLEATHAN, Adm'r.

June 2, 1842.

21 4t

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas County I shall proceed to sell at public vendue on Monday July 11, 1842, on the Premises, the following described land, situate in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county on south west quarter on the north east quarter of section 10 township 7, range 4, U. S. Military land, property of the estate of Henry Miller, dec'd.

JOHN SHANK, Adm'r.

June 9, 1842.

21 5t

## MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7.  
Genesee Flour, 6,00 a 6,06 | Wheat \$1.20  
Ohio do 6,00 a 6,06 | Pork 0.90.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.  
Flour 5,50 a 5,52 | Wheat 1,10 a 1,15  
Baltimore June 10,  
Flour \$5,50 | Wheat 1,15

NEW PHILA., June 15. DOVER, June 15.

Wheat, per bushel	33	Wheat per bushel	33
Corn do	25	Corn do	25
Oats do	25	Oats do	25
Rye do	50	Rye do	50
Clover seed do	55	Cloverseed do	50
Flaxseed do	87	Flaxseed do	87
Apples dry do	1.00	Apples do dried	1.00
Potatoes do	25	Potatoes do	18
Flour per bbl.	4 87	Flour per barrel	5 00
Pork " swt. 2 50		Pork " curt. 2 50	
Butter " lb. 8		Butter " lb. 6	
Tallow " " 10		Tallow " " 9	
Lard " " 4		Lard " " 4	
Beacon (round)	3	Beacon, round	3
Eggs per doz.	4	Eggs per doz.	4
Salt, " bbl. 2 00		Salt, " bbl. 2 00	
Wool	25	Wool	25
Tow Linen 30 a 35		Tow Linen 30 a 35	